Anson Resources Ltd

26 March 2019

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: ASN

Anson Confirms Extension of Clastic 31 Brine Flow at Long Canyon

Highlights:

- **Fourth re-entry successful in recording similar brine flow from Clastic 31**
- **Supersaturated brine flow from Clastic Zone 31:**
  - **Flow rate of 35 barrels per hour from 6,318 feet below surface**
  - **Deepest artesian flow result since Anson began exploration program**
  - **Continued to flow for 10 hours until shut-in for day**
- **High down hole pressure and temperature recorded**
- **Data to be used for JORC resource calculation**

Anson Resources Limited (Anson) has successfully intercepted a zone of heated and pressurised supersaturated brine at 6,318 feet resulting in artesian flow of brine during its re-entry drilling at the Long Canyon No. 2 (Long Canyon) well, the third stage of Anson's exploration program at its Paradox Brine Project. A photo of the brine flow is shown in Figure 1. The brine will be assayed for lithium, bromine, iodine and other minerals. In addition, data gained during this drilling program will be used in the future estimation of a JORC Resource.

Figure 1: Supersaturated brine free flowing direct from the Long Canyon No. 2 well to the cuttings pit.

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The free flowing brine Anson has intercepted during its drilling programs provides further evidence to the theory that the fracturing by the geological structures in the central and southern area of the Paradox Brine Project's claims will assist with brine flow without the need for extraction pumping which is significant for project economics.

The flow rate was measured at 35 bbl/h and continued for 10 hours until the horizon was temporarily shut-in. The flow rate was consistent during the sampling period as the 400 bbl tank was being filled. The flow of the supersaturated brine to surface from 6,318 feet, the deepest free flowing brine Anson has intercepted during its exploration programs to date, indicates that there is significant pressure within the Clastic Zone 31, consistent with the flow experienced by Anson at the Skyline Unit 1 well (*see the announcements dated 26 February 2019 and 11 March 2019 for further details*), where the pressure has remained constant since the well was re-opened and indicates that the well is continually replenished by an aquifer.

The continual flow to surface is a significant development and the pressure required to bring the supersaturated brine to surface is considered to be comparable to that recorded at the wells re-entered by Anson in its exploration programs and the historical wells in the Long Canyon area. It is noted that the supersaturated brines containing historical high grades of lithium at the Long Canyon No. 1 and White Cloud No.2 wells had recorded pressures of up to 4,953 psi at 6,015 feet (UGS Special Publication 13, printed in 1965 - see JORC Table 1 for more details), during the sampling programs that were conducted on these wells for oil and minerals.

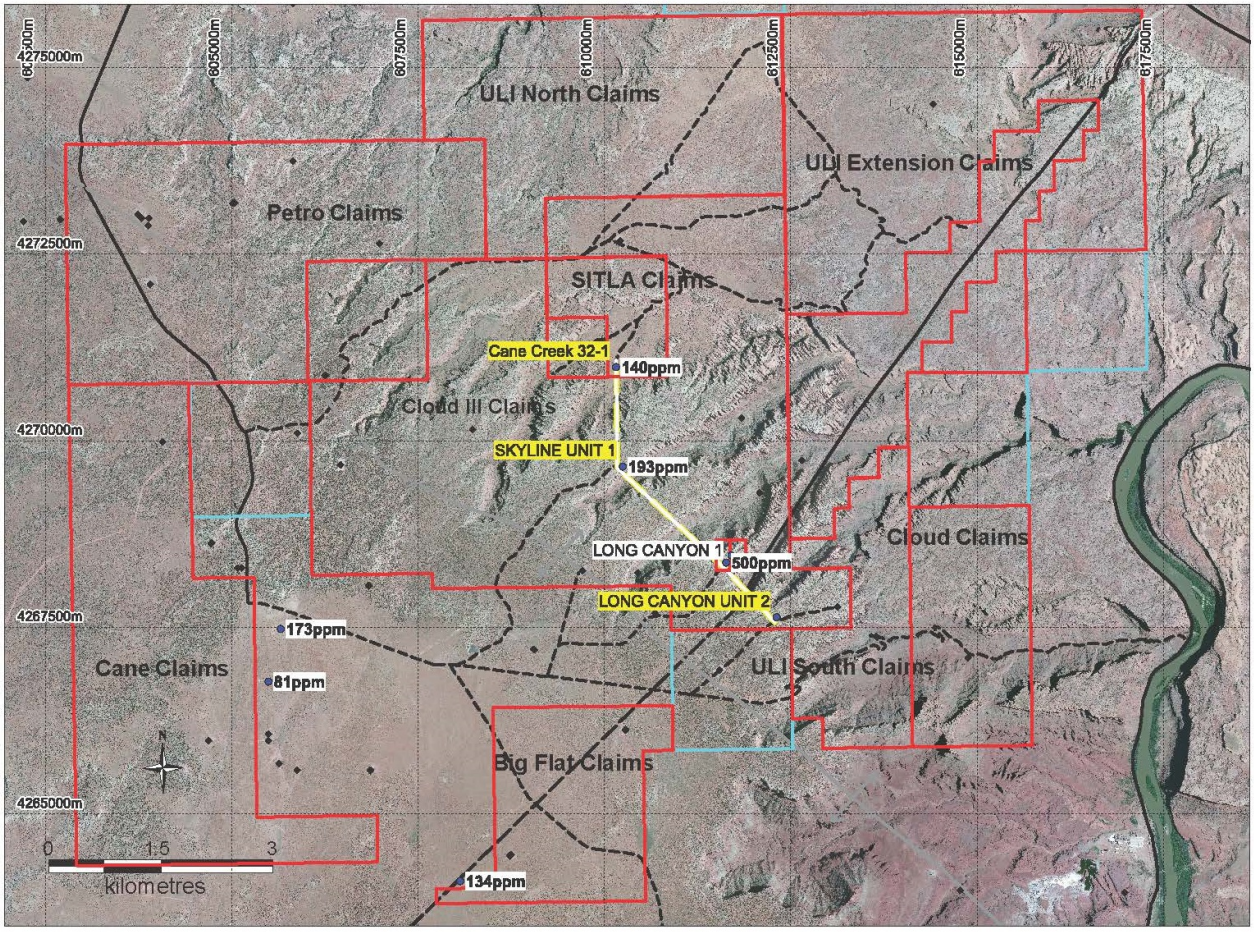

Figure 2: Plan showing the Long Canyon No. 2 well in relation to the Long Canyon No. 1, Skyline Unit 1 and Cane Creek 32-1 wells.

The location of the Long Canyon No. 2 well is only 900m south east of the Long Canyon 1 well, which had a historical lithium value of 500ppm Li, see Figure 2, and is only 500m east of Roberts Rupture. It is also located 2.86 km south east of the recently re-entered Skyline Unit 1 well which had a flow rate of 123 bbl/hr and a grade of 193.5 ppm Li, *see ASX announcement of 11 March 2019*. Significantly, the Long Canyon No. 2 well is located approximately 5 km from the Cane Creek 32-1 well.

Well	Clastic Zone	Depth	Flow Rate (bbl/h)	Pressure (psi)	Temperature (downhole, ^{o}F)
Long Canyon No. 2	31	6,318	35	5,175	150
Skyline Unit 1	31	6,220	123	4,427	116
Cane Creek 32-1	31	6,170	40	5,595	132

Table 1: Flow rates, pressures and temperatures at Skyline Unit 1 and Cane Creek 32-1 wells.

Following the successful re-entry drilling at Cane Creek 32-1 well in 2018, Anson has continued its exploration program in the southern area of Anson's Paradox Brine Project, where historical high-grade lithium assays were recorded in the 1960's.

This is the second and final re-entry of an existing oil well to be carried out by Anson in this third exploration program at the Paradox Brine Project to sample brines and is part of the work that Anson is conducting to estimate a JORC Resource. In addition, information expected to be gathered during this drilling program will assist in determining the preferred area from which to extract brine for future processing in the industrial scale in-field pilot plant which is currently in design and engineering stage.

Bulk samples were collected in IBC containers following the protocols produced by SRK for lithium brine sampling. Samples collected will be sent to a certified laboratory in Texas, experienced in oil field brines, for assaying for lithium, iodine, bromine, boron and other minerals, with results expected early April 2019. A 400 barrel tank was also collected while carrying out onsite test work and will be used for continued test work on the brine.

Leaving the well open will enable the brine to be collected in the storage tanks recently installed on the site of the industrial scale in-field pilot plant. Samples can also be continuously used in the on-going work using the Lilac process, resulting in additional lithium carbonate product becoming available for testing. This product can then be offered to MoU off-take partners and/or battery manufacturers for analysis as the next step towards commercial off-take agreements.

ENDS

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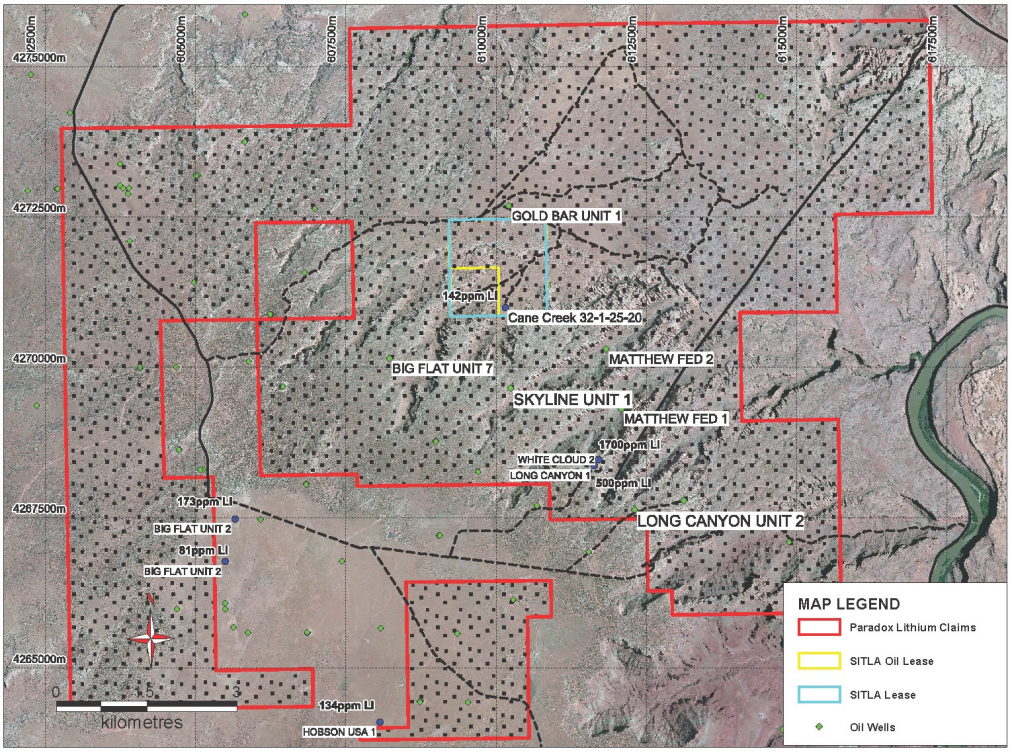
Forward Looking Statements: Statements regarding plans with respect to Anson's mineral projects are forward looking statements. There can be no assurance that Anson's plans for development of its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance that Anson will be able to confirm the presence of mineral deposits, that mineralisation may prove to be economic or that a project will be developed.

Competent Person's Statement: The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and geology is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Greg Knox, a member in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Knox is a geologist who has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a "Competent Person", as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Knox is a director of Anson and a consultant to Anson.

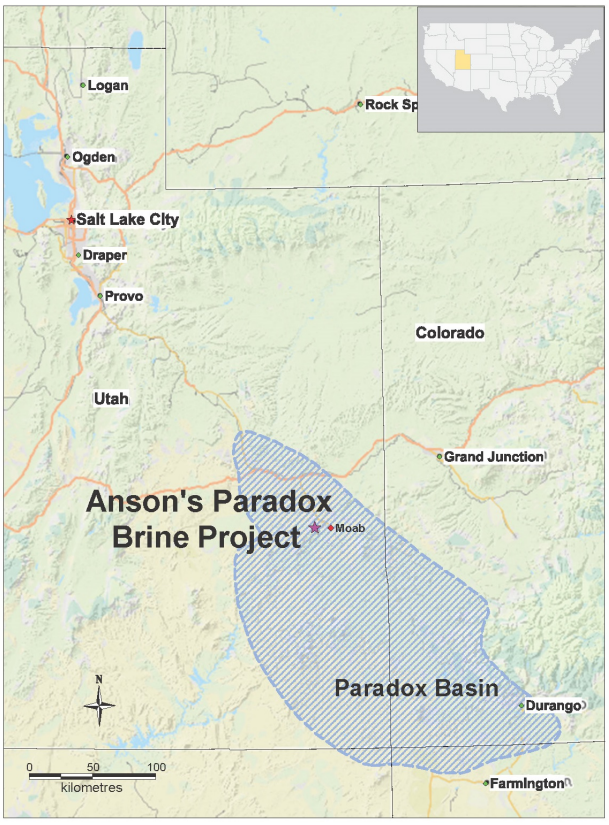
Historical Results: A Competent Person has not done sufficient work on historical exploration results to disclose the Exploration Results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; and it is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported Exploration Results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012. Nothing has come to the attention of Anson that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's Exploration Results. Anson has not independently validated the former owner's Exploration Results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results.

About the Paradox Brine Project

Anson is targeting lithium rich brines in the deepest part of the Paradox Basin in close proximity to Moab, Utah. High lithium values have historically been recorded in close proximity to Anson's claim area. Anson's claims are shown below:



The location of Anson's claims within the Paradox Basin is shown below:



JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Long Canyon Historic Wells (mentioned in report)** • Mud Rotary (historic oil well). • Chip cuttings were collected on continuous 10 feet intervals. and cuttings were stored at the USGS Core Research facility. • Historically, brines were sampled only when flowed to surface. • Samples were collected in a professional manner. **Long Canyon No2 well** • Mud Rotary (historic oil well). • On re-entry, sampling of the supersaturated brines has been carried out. • Samples were collected in IBC containers from which samples for assay were collected.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Mud Rotary Drilling (18 ½" roller bit).
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**Long Canyon Historic Wells** • Not all wells were cored, but cuttings were collected. • Cuttings were recovered from mud returns. **Long Canyon No2 well** • Sampling of the targeted horizons was carried out at the depths interpreted from the newly completed geophysical logs. • Clastic Zones 17, 19, 29, 31 and 33 to be sampled

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	**Long Canyon Historic Wells** • All cuttings from the historic oil wells were geologically logged in the field by a qualified geologist.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging is qualitative in nature. • All the drillhole were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled,*	**Long Canyon Historic Wells** • Sample size and quality were considered appropriate by operators/labs. **Long Canyon No2 well** • Sampling followed the protocols produced by SRK for lithium brine sampling. • Samples were collected in IBC containers and samples taken from them. • Duplicate samples kept Storage samples were also collected and securely stored. • Bulk samples were also collected for future use. • Sample sizes were appropriate for the program being completed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* •	**Long Canyon Historic Wells** • Assaying was carried out by US laboratories. • Quality and assay procedures are considered appropriate. • **Long Canyon No. 2 well** • The assays will be carried out in a certified laboratory in Texas, USA which have experience in oil field brines • Duplicate samples kept (can be sent to an external lab), • Bulk sample (1,000l) will be sent off for bench top test work. • 400 bbl sample also collected and stored on site.

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**Long Canyon Historic Wells** • Assays are recorded in Concentrated Subsurface Brines UGS Special Publication 13, printed in 1965. **Long Canyon No. 2 well** Documentation has been recorded and sampling protocols followed.
Location of data points	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	**Long Canyon Wells and Long Canyon No. 2 well** • Locations surveyed using hand held GPS. • The grid system is NAD 83, UTM Zone 12. • The project is at an early stage and information is insufficient at this stage in regards to sample spacing and distribution. No sample compositing has occurred.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• NA (Long Canyon No. 2 well was a wildcat oil well). • Data spacing is considered acceptable for a brine sample but has not been used in any Resource calculations. • No sample compositing has occurred.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• All drill holes were drilled vertically (dip -90). • Orientation has not biased the sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**Long Canyon Wells** • Sampling was carried out by US Geological Survey but sample security is not known. • Cuttings from the drilling have been retained at the USGS Core Research facility. **Long Canyon No. 2 well** • Cuttings were obtained from USGS Core Research facility. • Sampling protocols were followed and chain of custody recorded.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Long Canyon Wells and Long Canyon No. 2** • No audits or reviews of the data have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	**Long Canyon Wells** • The wells were located on oil and gas leases, held by multiple oil companies. • The project consists of 1317 placer claims.in Utah. • All claims are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Past exploration in the region was for oil exploration. • Brine analysis only carried out where flowed to surface during oil drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Oil was targeted within clastic layers (mainly Clastic Zone 43) • Lithium is being targeted within the clastic layers in the Paradox Formation.

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	**Drillhole Summary:** **Long Canyon No2** • 612,308E, 4,267,637N • 5,846 RL • 7,386 TD
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Not applicable, information has been included.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	**Long Canyon Wells** • No weighting or cut-off grades have been applied. • No metal equivalent values are being used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	**Long Canyon Wells and Long Canyon No2** • Exploration is at an early stage and information is insufficient at this stage. • Drill hole angle (-90) does not affect the true width of the brine.

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	**Long Canyon Historic Wells** • No new discoveries have occurred; • Most are historic results from the 1960's, though some oil wells drilled recently. • Plans are shown in the text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Long Canyon Wells** • Reporting of additional results, which are all historic, in the area is not practical as the claims are owned by numerous companies. **Long Canyon No. 2** • Exploration is at an early stage.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	**Long Canyon Wells** • No additional exploration data is meaningful in relation to brines. **Long Canyon No. 2** • The exploration reported herein is still at an early stage.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	**Long Canyon Wells** • Historic oil wells and no future work is to be carried out as claim owned by multiple oil companies. **Long Canyon No. 2** • Further work is required which includes mapping and other exploration programs such as further core drilling.